TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

A Mysterious Bishop in the Papal Council.

Napoleon's Alleged Appeal to the Holy City.

PARIS TRANQUIL ON CARNIVAL DAY.

ROME.

A Mysterious Bishop. Paris, Feb. 27, 1870.

The Bishop of Laval publishes in the journals etter declaring that he would die rather than aid in the projects spoken of at Rome.

Napoleon's "Peccavi." ROME, Feb. 27, 1870. France has made a new attempt to dissuade the Council from acting against her interests.

FRANCE.

Assaults of the "Right"-The Army. PARIS, Feb. 27, 1870.

The Emperor declares that, officially and personally, perfect harmony exists between himself and the present ministers, and that he believes they have the sympathy of every honest Frenchman. The journals which support the deputies of the

right" have commenced to attack the Ollivier

join in the attack, but it protests against the measures of M. Ollivier as contrary to its principles. It is asserted that the Council of State will propose a reduction in the army contingent.

The Carnival-Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 27, 1870.
The first day of the Carnival passed without the elightest trouble. There was a procession, which marched through the streets quietly and was not gerfered with by the police.

The weather was very fine and the display attracted great crowds of spectators.

ENGLAND.

The Universities Bont Race.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1870. Oxford and Cambridge are both making changes in their boat's crews for the annual University race. Cambridge has rejected Spencer and Oxford Haul-

GERMANY.

Financial Facilities.

The Borsenhatte says a project is on foot for the abitshment of a discount bank in this city, and capitalists here and at Berlin, Frankfort and York are interested in the enterprise.

CUBA.

Cause-Strongth of the Patriot Army.

BAVANNAH, Feb. 27, 1870. General Quesada and staff, of the Cuban army The General is in excellent health and very cheerfulling regard to the cause. He represents the Cuban army at 20,000 men, but says they are in need of arms. He mays they will succeed whether aided or not.

MARYLAND.

Consecration of Rev. Thomas Foloy as Bishop in Partibus and Bishop Condjutor of Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27, 1870.

The Right Rev. Thomas Foley was to-day conse The Right Rev. Thomas Foley was to-day conse-crated bishop in partitus and Bishop Conditator of Chicago, Ili. There were present Bishop Mc-Clusky, of Louisville, Ky., consecrating bishop, and Bishop Rosecrans, of Ohio, and Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Del. The latter preached the sermon from the last three verses of the Gospel of Matthew. The obremonies were of a most imposing character, over 200 priests taking part. An immense sudience filled the cathedral.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of a Legislative Committee on the Disordered State of Affairs in the Third District. COLUMBIA, Feb. 27, 1870.

The South Carolina Legislative Committee, com osed of democrats and republicans, appointed at posed of democrats and republicans, appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the disordered state of affairs in the Third Congressional district, have reported that there was a thoroughly organized party in the district, whose purpose was to defeat the real objects of the Reconstruction acts, and that this party had murdered, whipped, threatened and intumidated republicans. The democratic portion of the committee are preparing a minority report, asserting that the majority report is highly colored.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sulcide in Boston-"Rum is the Cause of all Evil."

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1870. P. J. O'Connor, twenty-six years of age, took a mixture of strychnine and beer last night, and was taken to the City Hospital in as hopelesss condition A neatly written note was found upon him, of which the following is an extract:—"Whoever finds my corpae will please telegraph to P. P. McHugh, 51 Ann street, New York, and will give 1: decent burial. I am throd of life. Rum is the cause of all evil."

MICHIGAN.

A Marderor Convicted and Sentenced to Soll-

tary Confinement for Life. DETROIT, Feb. 27, 1870. The trial of George Vanderpool, at Mainsfee, Mich., for the murder of Herbert Field, was con-duded on Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. Upon being asked why sentence should not be pronounced the prisoner spoke for ten minutes, calling God to witness his innocence of the crime. He was sentenced to soli-tary confinement for life.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

(The European markets report given below reached us by cable last night, the despatches having been delayed from Saturday by an interruption in the working of the land wires by storm.] in the working of the land wires by storm.]

London Money Market.—London, Feb. 26—3

P. M.—Consols closed at 22% for money and account.
American securities—Bonds, 1832, 20%; 1835, 89%;
1870, 884%; ten forties, 534%; Eric Railway, 22%; 1)

thiols Central Railway, 111; Atlantic and Great
Westerp, 29%.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool, Feb.
26—3 P. M.—The market closed at the following quotations. Middling uplands, 11%d. middling quoteans, 11%d. a 11%d. The sales of the day foot up
10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

DOPT.
LIVERPOOL BERADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL,
Feb. 36.—I. M.—Wheat, 7s. 6d. for No. red Westers,
Cheese, 73s.
LONDON FRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 26.—3
P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3g.

CUBA MARKETS.

HAYANA Feb. 27, 1870.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Hayana and Matanzas markets for the week ending Saturday evening:—

Sugar.—The market opened firm, but weak at the close; quotations unchanged; exported during the week from Hayana and Matanzas 48,000 boxes, 4,800 hids. to foreign ports, and 9,500 boxes and 2,800 hids. to the United States. The stock in warehouses in Hayana and Matanzas is 286,000 boxes and 20,000 hids. Lard steady at 19c. in dierces, 21%c. in 26 lb. tins. Flour quiet and unchanged. Tallow declining, quoted at 11%c. Bacon steady at 18%c. Petroleum declining, quoted at 11%c. Bacon steady at 18%c. Petroleum declining, quoted at 4% reals per gailon in barrels and tins. Poistogs flat at 52,00 a \$3. Haws in domain; common faited, 24%c.; sugar outed, 28%c. Freights duit and gominal.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Speeches of Mr. Orton and Mr. Hubbard Before the Senate Postal Committee.

THE MONOPOLY ARGUING AGAINST MONOPOLY.

MR. HUBBARD'S FACTS AND FIGURES.

At the special session of the Senate Committee on Post Offices yesterday morning Mr. Orton continued

his argument against the Hubbard scheme as follows:—

Whatever differences of opinion have existed concerning the policy of the government in that regard, the fact will be conceded that during the past forty years the protection of American labor against the competition of the cheaper labor of Europe has been a prominent item in the creeds of all political parties. There have been disagreements concerning the extent to which the principle should be carried, but no party has yet had the temerity to ignore it altogether. It has appeared to me, therefore, especially unjust that a service like the telegraph, more than haif the cost of performing which is paid for labor, should be demanded of private corporations in the United States at the same rates as it is offered in the most densely populated countries of Europe. The governments which there own and operate the telegraph, whether for public convenience or an element of power, have no privilege to pay for, have no stockholders expecting dividends, and are satisfied when the budget can be so manipulated as to exhibit only a trifling less. If the demand which is now being made, that the price of telegraphing in this country shall be graduated to the lowest European standard, is a reasonable one, what shall be said to that larger class who demand cheaper food, and clothing, and rents, and fucir. These are necessary for all, while the telegraph is essential only to the few, and the latter are abundantly able to pay the rates now charged. If it is sound policy to so legislate as to enhance the price of the necessaries of life, what soind reason can be assigned on the other hand for forcing down the rate of wages for another class of labor?

Ours has never been considered a paternal government. A people competent to govern them-

Ours has never been considered a paternal gov-

enhance the price of the necessaries of life, what solid reason can be assigned on the other hand for forcing down the rate of wages for another class of labor?

Ours has never been considered a paternal government. A people competent to govern themselves are certainly able to provide every requisite for promoting soelal and commorcial intercourse and for the development of the resources of their country. Some European governments have gone much further than the telegraph in making provision for their subjects. There are government soap and towels; and in France the government builds opera houses and provides balls and entertainments, with sodiors in uniform present to preserve order. The imperial autocract, who is held upon the throne by the bayonets of his soldery white women are laboring in the fields and along the nighways, can well asford to offer chap telegraphy to his subjects in return for the greater privileges white ne has wrested from them.

Mr. Orton then proceeded to discuss the report of the committee, reading that portion which speaks of consolidating competing companies as something to be desired, and also the removal of competition. He suggested that maximuch as the only charge made agulast his company was that of being a great monopoly, whether it was the policy of Congress to foster consolidation and abolish competition when the result would inevitably be the establishment of a greater monopoly than now existed. He stated that competing lines were now in operation in a majority of the States, all of which were being extended; and that if the business was not interfered with by Congress, it was probable that within a short time-a year or two at the farthest—competition in telegraphing would exist all over the country. Competition rately promotes the interfere with by Congress, it was probable that within a short time-a year or two at the farthest—competition until it is proposed to purchase there is no occasion to consider either cost of value here. He then called attention to the error of the committee's report in regard to the charges for messages from Washington to the following places:—Waitham, Mass., given at \$1.75, is but \$1.20; Chicago, given at \$1.75, is but \$1.20; Chicago, given at \$1.75, is but \$1.20; Chicago, given at \$1.75, is but \$2.55; Jackson, Miss., given at \$2.75, is but \$2.55; Jackson, Miss., given at \$2.5, is out \$2.55. He then called attention to certain provisions of the bill not previously referred to, and of the clause authorizing priority of transmission at special rates not named, and said if after due consideration by Congress and with a full understanding of the subject it is decided to authorize this feature in telegraph service the inducement would be so strong that I should be almost tempied te urge the passage of this bill in order that my company might availor its provisions and get control of its organization; for if you will give me the right by law to make my own rate for messages requiring immediate despatcu i care intile what the rate shall be for the small remainder which will consent to be delayed.

SPEECH OF MR, HUBBARD.

SPEECH OF MR. HUBBARD. Mr. Hubbard began by stating that it was true the telegraph was principally used at the present time by bankers, brokers, speculators and the press. The object of the postal telegraph was to bring it within means of communication. There are, he said, two systems of telegraph—the governmental and the corporate systems. The former is in operation in all the countries of Europe; the latter in America alone. porate systems. The former is in operation in all the countries of Europe; the latter in America alone. A comparison of the two systems disclosed the following results:—The investment for 390,000 miles of wire in Europe is \$41,000,000 in gold, or \$48,000,000 in currency at the present prices, while the Western Union Telegraph Company have 104,000 miles of wire, with an investment of nearly \$48,000,000. Four miles of wire under the government system would cost no more than one under the corporate system. In nineteen countries in Europe 25,000,000 of messages are sent for \$13,000,000 in currency, while the Western Union Telegraph Company transmits \$,000,000 of messages for \$5,700,000. The average rates under the covernments system seventy-one cents. The argument of Art. Orton that the rates per mile are less in this country than in Europe is fallacious, because distance does not enter into the case of telegraphing; for on a good line it costs no more to send a telegraph is less used in America than in Eugland, France, Beigium, Switzerland and the Nemeriands; and in all the southern and western parts of this country it is probably less used than in other parts of the United States. Mr. Orton says that the business cannot be done at the great reduction of rates proposed by the Postal Telegraph Company. The average reduction on rates it is believed will be about fifty per cent. The experience of Europe shows that while the rates are reduced from one franc to half a franc. The business case of expenses from twenty to thirty per cent. The expense of the telegraph is of the United States. Mr. Orton says that the business cannot be done at the great reduction of rates to January. Isos, were reduced from one franc to half a franc. The business, as a consequence, doubled, and the net receipts were reduced only increase of the telegraph. If, then, the rates are low the pay for the increase of length of messages nearly pays for the increase of length of messages nearly pays for the increase of length of messages in the expe A comparison of the two systems disclosed the fol-

the rates must be reduced until the business is increased. Great reduction in the expenses will be effected by the requested of the separation.

It had been said as an objection to the bill that \$250 a mile was too much to be paid for many of the lines, and that they could be purchased at very much less value and turned into the Postal Telegraph Company at a large profit. To this it may be replied that among the corporators are gentlement representing the various telegraph interests, who will see that other companies are not favored to their presudice; and besides every contract must be made aubject to the approval of the Postanster General, and therefore no great or improper profit can be made without his assent and approval of the transaction. As by the bill, he may become a purchaser of the property at the end of five years, he will be careful to see that he does not sanction or give too large a sum for any lines of telegraph. Mr. Hubbard said they had been tool that Mr. Orton's policy would be decided by his observation of the working of the English system. That system works favorably, and yet the gentleman opposes the bill. The only reason for this can be that he expects the English system, with the English report, will give to his company \$50,00,000 listed of \$25,000,000, the amount proposed to be paid under the Postal bill. He therefore favors the bill of seneral Washburne, introduced at the other end of the Capittol.

Mr. Orton interruped saying he did not favor that bill, but that if either system was to be adopted he preferred that of the postal telegraph, as being better adapted to this country than the English system.

Mr. Hubbard, resuming said that Mr. Orton in Mr. Hubbard, resuming said that Mr. Orton interruped saying the did not favorable to the postal telegraph, as being better adapted to this country than the English system.

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ter adapted to this country than the English system.

Mr. Hubbard, resuming, said that Mr. Orton in his remarks on the English system gave his reasons why he believed attnough it might succeed there, it would not succeed here. There the operators are selected and promoted on account of merit and pensioned when old age overtakes them. Here, if the government system be adopted, the operators and susployés would be chosen for political considerations, not simply on account of merit in their department of business. The postal telegraph system, on the other hand, proposes to adopt the present telegraph lines with their officers, operators and employes, because they can perform their basiness of the country. The system does not propose to incorporate any new department or any new bureau of the government, but merely to adapt itself to the existing arrangements of the Post Office Department. It is believed the Post Office Department has the right and should avail itself of the last discoveries of the means of transmitting the correspondence of the teach and that the heads they the ment. It is believed the Poet Office Department has the right and should avail itself of the last discoveries of the means of transmitting the correspondence of the people, and that the people have the right te have their correspondence transmitted by the slow mails or by the lightning mail as they may elect. Letters and telegrams will each be received by the same clerks in the Post Office, each transmitted by contract, one by railroad and the other by telegraph to the office of its destination, to be delivered through the instrumentality of the Post Office. The classision occupied about two hours and was listened to with great apparent interest by the members of the committee and several gentleman who were in attendance.

THE CHARTER IMBROGLIO.

Some More Light on the Subject.

The New Programme Approaching Completion-An Election for Mayor in May-Radical Changes in the Organization of City Departments.

The councils of the city Charter managers were continued yesterday with unabated activity, and considerable progress was made in the arrangement of the new programme. It is now regarded as certain that the draft of the proposed instrument will be completed by to-morrow, though it may not be presented to the Legislature before Wednesday. The utmost secrecy is attempted by the framers of the charter respecting their plans, and it is intended to keep the public in entire ignorance of their operations until the details are officially announced in the Legislature; but the Herall has gained possession of most, if not all, of the principal points considered agreed upon, and which may be briefly summed up

is designed by the new Charter to be held in May. This officer, it is expected by the Charter managers, will be fully committed before his nomination to the identity of each one of the important appointments which be may be empowered to make in the city departments, most of which are to be filled by him. has not yet been decided to what extent he shall be vested with appointing power, as the organizations of

are to remain in their present condition. The Charter offered in the Legislature on the 2d inst., it will be remembered, provided that the Board of Aldermen should consist of fifteen members to be elected upon a general ficket from the city at large.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, which the Charter now before the Legislature was intended to abolish, is to be continued; but it has not yet been agreed upon as to the manner of cieating it. The question under consideration is whether the Board shall consist of one member elected from each ward or one from each assembly district or three from each Scattorial district.

district or three from each Schatorial district.
THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS
are to be elected instead of being appointed by the
Mayor, as was proposed by Charter No. 1.
THE CROTON BOARD
and Street Commissioners, which Charter No. 1 was
to consolidate into a department of public works,
are to be continued separate as at present.
THE CRNTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS
are not be be affected in any respect by the new pro-

gramme.

THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS

are to be elected and called judges of elections, and
shall consist of two in each election district, so as
to invariably secure one inspector to the immority.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD,
which Charter No. 1 provided should remain as at
present constituted, it is proposed shall consist of
one meinter fromeach ward, to be elected.

The above mentioned departments are disposed of
by the Charter managers to the extent just indicated,
though a tew unimportant changes may yet be made

by the Charter managers to the extent just indicated, though a few unimportant changes may yet be made with some of them. The other departments of the city government will probably be classified to day. Senator Creamer is in charge of the drafting of the Charter. In conjugation with prominent political ieaders in the city, and expresses the belief that the whole matter will be disposed of by the Legislature this week. Meanwhile the Regency are not idle, but are quietly mustering their forces and will make it lively in Albany over some features of the coalition programms.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1870. The Georgia Question-The Report of the Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have unanimously agreed upon a report upon the resolution of Mr. Ferry recently referred to them in relation to Georgia. They do not recommend any further legislation, but say there were irregularities in the organization of the present Legislature. They decide that the terms of the Governor and members of the Legislature commenced in 1868. The report is considered favorable to Messrs. Hill and Miller, aithough the committee make no special recommen dation in regard to the Senatorial question.

The Case of Major Stewart.

Major E. H. Brooks, Paymaster, has been ordered to proceed to Austin, Texas, to testify before a court for the trial of Major Isaac Stewart, Paymaster, and will take with him all the documentary evidence pertaining to the case.

The Gold Panic Report.

The Committee of Banking and Currency hold another meeting to-morrow to consider the report concerning the gold panic, already prepared by General Garfield, their chairman. The Sales of Gold to be Continued During

March.
The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the sale of \$1,000,000 of gold and the purchase of \$1,000,000 of bonds on alternate weeks during the month of March, on account of the sinking fund, or a sale of \$2,000,000 of gold in all. Also to purchase \$1,000,000 of bonds on each alternate week for the special

ASREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER IN NEWARK.

During the month of February, 1869, Christian Tasche, a respectably connected, and at one time well to do resident of Newark, N. J., was arrested by the authorities of that place on a charge of having by the authorities of that place on a charge of having forged the name of another Newarker named Jacob Werner to a note for several bundred dollars. After the usual examination he was duly committed for trial, but on the way to the county just in company with other prisoners Tasche gave his custodian, officer "Tail" Scott, the sile, and succeeded in cluding subsequent capture notwithstanding that every effort was used to overhand him. Yosterday, however, the police got wind of his being in town, and last evening detectives P. C. Smith and Charles Becker captured him at No. 190 Newark street, the residence of his family. He is a tail, respectable looking that of apolit lofty-six years of age.

Mr. Dawes' Opening Speech at

man, who has recently distinguished himself as an advocate of administrational economy. He spoke before an audituce which completely filled the City Hall and defined his position and that of his party very piainly. Mr. Dawes began as follows:—

wery piainly. Mr. Dawes began as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen—The justification of a stranger in accepting the urgent invitation of your faithful and able Representative in Congress to address the citizens of his own town upon the eve of a State election is found in the fact that so delicately is adjusted the poise of this government that a battot dropped in a box in New Hampsahre tells upon the material and moral interest of the whole nation—upon the iron interest in Pennsylvania, the interests of the farmer in Iswa, the cotton planter in Georgia or Alabama—as much as a ballot dropped into the box in Pennsylvania or lowa or Georgia or Alabama—does, and, therefore, without further apology for what would otherwise seem an interference in a mere local election, I have come to answer as well as I may this renewed appeal of the democratic party to the people of this country, made nero in New Hampshire at first, and to be repeated again in other States, to be restored to that confidence and power which ten years ago in the State, upon solemn trial and judgment, the people of the country took from them.

THE ALLIES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

iwenty years ago in this State, upon solean trial and judgment, the people of the country took from them.

The allies of the democraty. I am well aware that here, as in all other States, but manifested, I understand, here rather more prominently just now than usual, there are allies of the democratic party fighting under other names and other organizations; but such is the nature of political administration that really and substantially there can be in this land but two parties, and he that is not for the party that has upon uself the responsibility of the administration of public affairs is against it. I do not mean to say that all those who may be for a time drawn away by the attraction of new names or new promises are consciously and wittingly putting themselves in the position of those who are intent upon weakening and destroying the power of the republican party. I know there are many honest, worthly men who are for a time drawn away thus, but if they come to reflect upon the nature of their politics they will see that all who draw against the republican party must draw and tend togother, and will ultimately and certainly drop. Into the arms of the democratic party, whether they so intend or bot, as an infant drops into the lap of its mother and will ultimately and certainly drop. Into the arms of the democratic party, whether they so intend or bot, as an infant drops into the lap of its mother and will never mistake who its mother is. Therefore, I have to say that it is the democratic party resorting to new means and new efforts and new devices under a diderent name. We have but to look at the cause of discussion, as I say in the newspapers to-day, in the case of those who are asking you to see now they treat subjects and questions of public concern and dwell upon nothing except that in which they are in common with the democratic party, to see now they reat subjects and questions of public concern and dwell upon nothing except that in which they are in common with the democratio party they are at work an

party—(appraises)—and onscourse upon those opings and subjects in which they have no difference with the democratic party, conscious that with that party they are at work and by that party they are at work and by that party they are contenanced and nursed and supported, as from necessity they must be. Whatever of reform men have at heart must be worked out through the two great political parties into which this nation is divided, whatever the reforms may be, whether it be that of economy, that of temperance or elevating and enlightening the laboring classes; and it becomes us who are striving to act infelligently, patriotically and conscientiously, to decide for ourselves in which of these two great political organizations and through which of them we can work out more effectively and more effectively that which to us seems the great and crying need of the hour. I ask no man to seek to work out his ideas through the republican party unless upon careful and caudid examination of the principles of that party he can see that ne can better work it out to fruition and tuffiment than through the other party. It is his duif to decide between the two parties, because he can work it out through no other. I therefore propose, if you will be patent with me, to examine the claims of iness parties to the confidence of the people in connection with the living issues of the day, and to answer this next appeal of the democratic party through itself and through the new agencies which it can for the time call to its assistance.

We have tried the democratic party through good and evil report, in times of peril, in the struggle of the nation for its very existence and in the judgment of the people it was found wanting. The rescord of the democratic party of the past thirty years was briefly reviewed by the speaker, and he claimed that altery, and now the particular people of New Hampshire were asked to transfer to them the political power of the State. The leaders of the party his during the war from the popular to a sackclott an

could take root in such a soil. It any man was won off from the republican party by any professions of the democratic party in aid of labor reform, he would certainly be following false lights and be led into a morass.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Is it, fellow cluzens, because the democratic party will be more economical in the administration of the public ambits than the republican party has been or is likely to be that they put forth this claim for power? Nothing is so essential to public affairs as honesily and economy, and unless the republican party can answer the question that it has been economical and that it will be economical that has no right to ask furtner confidence at the hands of the people. And unless the democratic party has, either in its past record or in something that it holds out in the future, some encouragement to a people burdened with taxes and groaning under a debt which has been bequeathed to them by this democratic party through the war, then whatever may be the answer as to the republican party the democratic party through the war, then whatever may be the answer as to the republican party the democratic party through the war, then whatever may be the answer as to the republican party the democratic party through the war, then whatever may be the answer as to the republican party the democratic party have any reputation for economy in the administration of public affairs? Take its history. Go back to Mr. Pierce's administration in the time of profound peace, with no occasion for any extra expenditures of public mensy, and now did he leave it? With an addition of some twelve millions to the debt of the millions more of debt. In time of profound peace, with prosperity in the land and revenues increasing and overflowing, he added seventy millions have of debt that existed at the end of Mr. Pierce's administration.

Take this last administration, instead of paying a dollar of the debt Johnson added with with every obligation upon the administration, instead of paying a dollar of

to you.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ECONOMY.

Mr. Johnson received in the last year of his administration \$365,000,000, and he incurred a debt in addition to this of \$6,000,000, so that he expended in his last year \$374,000,000. In the first year of General Grant's administration. With no higher rate of taxes, but, on the other hand, with reduced taxation in some particulars, he has gathered, into the Treasury out of his ordicias' hands \$304,000,000 instead of \$303,000,000 from the same taxes, and imbeded of expending all of that in the burrent expenses of this year he has paid eighty million dollars of the public debt out of it, applana.) So that he has had to expend only the hundred and tears and tears and to expend only

three nundred and seventy-four million dollars spent in the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration, making just the difference of sixty million dollars in one year. This is from the books, fie has collected twenty-six million dollars. More in this present year than Andrew Johnson did in the last year, and twenty million dollars of that is from the internal taxes of the land, not a mill nigher and on some articles much lower than it was last year. Why has he collected twenty-millions more; because there has been less of it stolen. (Applause.) A HIF AT THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

Just let me tell you there is a good deal of difference between the politics of my own district and congressional district of my own district and congressional district of my own district in Brooklyn; yes the two distilleries in my district in Brooklyn; yes the two distilleries in my district in Brooklyn; yes the two distilleries in my district in Brooklyn; yes the two distilleries in my district paid more money last year into the Treasury than all the one hundred and twenty-nine in that district, and wins, is the reason? Because the men are brought up in my district as they are in New Hampshire, under the district as they are in New Hampshire, under the district as they are in New Hampshire, under the district as they are in the Aroskyn. This the account current up to to-day between the administration of General Grant and that of Mr. Johnsoo in the last year of his administration. New, what is the promise for the inture? What is the prospect on the question of public expenditures for the next year? And upon that point I propose to speak plainly. for upon that point I have spoken plainly elsewhere. (Applause.)

The Administration accepting Bayers of this administration, as in this year, there will be no further tendency upward, but reacher downward, you will find it in the answer which the whole poole made, demanding that those appropriations for the coming year. (Applause.) There is no division. There is an earnest bediene when the suc

Probing.
THE UNPORTUNATE WHITTEMORE A POLITICAL VICTIM probing.

THE UNFORTUNACE WHITTEMORE A POLITICAL VICTIM. What has it done this last week out take one of its own members, found to be corrupt, and drive him by a unanimous vote from the natis of Congress' (Appianse.) Did you ever find the domocratic party in pursuit of corruption within its own ranks, except to fatten on it? Did you ever find them hunting up those who lived on the plunder of the public treasury within their own ranks and bringing them to condign punishment? I am proud to belong to a party so conscientious of the rectifude of its intentions and the strength of its position that it can bear to have the plain truth told it by its own friends. I take the greatest pleasure in bringing to you the message of the President himself, given me yesterday that all departments and branches of the government, executive as well as legislative, are to be united in the work of requesting public expenditures.

ONCLUSION.

Mr. Dawes closed by saying that a candid, fair review of what the republican party had done—bad shown itself capable of doing, had given a just pledge that it would do—should make every one of the good citizens of New Hampshire stand stronger and firmer in his adherence to the principles and organization of that party. The meeting closed with enthusinstic cheers for the speaker of the evening the President of the United States and the republican party.

Among other speakers stumping the State for the

lican party.

Among other speakers stumping the State for the republicans are senators Nye. Patterson and Saw-yer, Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada; General C. H. Van Wyck and Representatives Cragin and Ela. Great interest is felt in the result of the election.

SUPERINTENDINT OF THE ASSAY OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

We learn that Mr. Thomas C. Acton, late President of the Board of Police Commissioners, has been ap-Office in this city to fill the place of Mr. Dunning. A few months ago Mr. Acton resigned his I olice Commissionership because of ill health and retired to Connecticut, where, we are glad to say, he recovered much of his former vigor. The energy and capacity of Mr. Acton are well known, and we have no doubt that he will perform the duties of his new office in a thorough and acceptable manner.

A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.

The Nineteenth precinct police last night reported to the Central Police Office that the body of an unknown man was yesterday found on the east side of Blackwell's Island. He is described as thirty years of age, low size, with a scar on the throat and the right eye; the right arm is deformed. The body is dressed in a blue sack coat, grey vast, black cloth pants, and wears short brown hair and monetache. The body was sent to the dead house on Blackwell's Island. A genticman called upon inspector Jameson at the Central Office yesterday and roported that a person answering this description reported that a person answering this description had left his house on Friday, leaving a letter behind declaring that his intention was to commit suicide, and requesting him to accept of his effects, including a gold watch, as a gift. Inspector Jameson could not be found last night, and consequently the name of the deceased could not be obtained.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Silesia will leave this port on Tuesday for Psymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

it twelve o'clock noon. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Subscriptions received in Paris by Bowles Broth ers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day,

Sun rises...... 6 37 | Moon rises..morn 5 52 Sun sets...... 5 51 | High water....eve 7 34 OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS MARCH. Steamer. | Sais | Bestination. | Office.

	Company of the Company	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	The same of the Part of the Control
Un.on. Neyada India. Paraguay Prance. Wester. Colorado.	March S. March S. March S. March S. March S. March 12. March 12. March 12. March 12. March 12. March 12.	Glasgow	29 Broadway. 16 Broadway. 16 Broadway. 18 Broadway. 19 Broadway. 10 Broadway. 10 Broadway. 18 Broadway. 18 Broadway. 18 Broadway. 18 Broadway. 19 Broadway. 19 Broadway. 19 Broadway. 19 Broadway. 19 Broadway. 19 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 27, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STRAM YACHTS. Steamship Nevada (Br., Greene, Liverpool Feb 15, and Queentown 17th, with melso and 330 passengers, to Williams & Guno. Feb 24, lat 420, lon 58 B, passed steamship long, bence for Glasgow: 37th, 164 miles E of Santy Hook, steamship City of Brooklyh, hence for Liverpool; same day, 182 miles E of do, steamship England, do for do; 110 miles E of do, steamship Celja, do for London.

Steamship De Soto, Morton, New Orleans Feb 18, via Havana 25d, with miles and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Steamship De Soto, Mortod, New Orleans Feb 18, via Harana 22d, with mide and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Crescent City, Nortou, New Orleans Feb 20, at S AM, and the bar at S FM, with inside and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship George Washington, Gaget, New Orleans Feb 20, at S AM, and the oar at S Fd, with index and passengers, to H B Gronwell & Co. Feb 21, 200 miles Not faw Orleans for New York; 15th, at S 30 AM, 25 miles Not hatterns, passed steamship forms for the Forder S and the Samship Feb 28, with mides Not hatterns, passed steamship forms. Co. Feb 21, 200 miles Not hatterns, passed steamship forms for the Forder S altroad Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Checemas. Sarannah, 65 hours, with index and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Febresse, Chichester, Charleston, Feb 24, with mides and passengers, to Ha Morgan & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, NO, 4 days, with mide and passengers, to JAs Hand. Had strong gales, with heavy head eas, all the passage.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, NO, with mides, to Jorilard.

Hark Dacre (Rc), Groundwater, Amor, Out 27, with tea, to E Parcentant & Co.—vessel to order. Passed Anjler Nov 15, Cape of Good Hops Dec 25, and creased the Equator Jan 34, to 10 on 37 w. Had fine trades to lat 22 N; einne strong NW and W gales.

Bark Com DuPont (of Searsport), Mathews, Havana, 18 drys, with supar, to Stmon de Visser—vessel to R P Sunk & Co. Maid heavy W and NW gales, and was 6 days N of insteams.

Fair Ow Rosserel, Harriman, Havana, 12 days, with supar.

Co. Mad heavy W and NW gales, and was days N of Hatteras.

Farz G W Roserelt, Harriman. Havans, 13 days, with augar and meisde, to las E Ward & Co. Was 7 days N of Hatteras, with strong W gales.

Brig Tros Turus (of New Haven), Thompson, Nayagues,
PR, 14 days, with Sugar and molasses, to L W & P Armstrong. Had fine weather to last; since strong N and W
gales 5 days N of Hatteras.

Brig Terup (BF), Alkensa, Clenfuegoe, Bl days, with sugar
and moissles, to J F Wilthey & Co. Was 5 days N of Hatteras, with heavy RW and W gales.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, New Badford, 8 days, in bailast, to
maker.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

ouis, Bragg, Portland for New York, will Wamsutta, Fish, New Redford for New York I passoneers to Ferguson & Wood. rs. Barber, George's Hank for New York, with

Selle G Stores, Barber, George's Bank for New Long. It to Baker & Healy.

Selle J B Vonng, Young, New Besiford for Philadelphia. Selle J B Vonng, Young, New Besiford for Philadelphia. Selle David G Flore, Clifford, Fall River for New York. Selle Seres Happuch, Kilis, New Maran for New York. Selle Sgray, Martin, Norwind for Klitauethport. Selle L Lyman, Hill, Bridgeport for Elizabethport. Selle L Lyman, Hill, Bridgeport for Elizabethport. Selle L Lyman, Haw, Pringeport for Elizabethport. Selle L Lyman, Haw, Ringeport for Elizabethport. Selle L Lyman, Haw, Greenwich for New York. BOUND BASE.

Schr G W Giever, Pickering, Philadelphia for Boston. Schr Cameo, Denuison, Elizabethport for Halifar. Schr S E sawrer, Cushing, New York for Gloucester.

Some W H Street E. Buck, at Charleston from Barcaca, going up the harbor 24th fact, in charge of a pilot, got ashion a sunken wreck or monitor near Fort Sumter, causing ethoonic to leak badly.

Purser Thomas McManus, of the steamship Pe Soto, from Harama and Now Orieans, has our thanks for late papers, As. We are induted to Purser Walter Pym, of the steamship, We are indepted to Purser Watter Pym, of the steamship. Herman Livingston, from Sarannah, for his attentions.

SHIP GOLDIN GATE (Br., Swinton, which left Liverpool Nov 18 for San Francisco, arrived at the latter port Fqb 27 making the passage in 100 days—the quickest ever made.

SHIPS COTA and LENGAR, which were built side by side in the city lest season, excited much interest in New Oriesans at fine specimens of American slaiphiniding. They were precisely alike in every particular, and both loaded with ootteened went to sea together on the 14th, bound to Liverpool. The Cora is commanded by Capt Phinass Griffin of Searsgort. There will be some sitting up nights and training of sells on board those versels.—Lewiston (Mc) Journal.

HOME FOR SEANING.—The necessity for such as institution

HOME FOR SEANEN.—The necessity for such an institution in our city is so apparent that any argument in its behalf would be superfluous, and we are rejoiced to learn that under the anypiese of the Savannah Port Society the idital steps have been taken to establish this much needed want. This is

Windemen.

Arrived at Hobart Town Nov 9, ship Eliza Adama, Hambien, NB, having taken a 100 bbl sp wh since toushing there a month previous (and saided this to order.

WI, Feb 9, oil as before reported, bound hybking. Would touch there again in March.

The Hobart Town Mercury of Dac 4 states that eight whalers at sea from that port have 300 tuns ap oil on board; six there is no report from and two are in port-making a told lied of 16 vessels, to which a fine bark has been added, the Fanny Nicholson, purphased by Gart Jas Smith. Two vessels were loading 354 tons ap oil for England.

You borland.

Salpd 18th, bark American Union, Willets, Philadelphia; brig Frience, row Portland as high Misselman, Steelman, Steelman, New York Prince, row Portland as Artived, steelman, Steelman, New Orleans of the Steelman, Steelman, New Orleans of the Steelman, Steelman, Steelman, New Orleans of the Steelman, S American Ports. BOSTON, Feb 35 Cleared, barks Heary P Lord, Pinkham, Intanzas; Howland, Tucker, Surinam; brig Marion (Bri

minor, voto vice, and Abdel-Kader, Ryder, St John, NB solv Jos Batter, Batter, Ravannab.

Railed - Bark Howland.

37th - Arrived, steamships Marathon (Br), Liversoot; Me Ciellan, Railmore. 27th—Arrived, ateamships Barauos (cr., Erreson, Calian, Saliamore, OHARLESFON, Feb 24—Arrived, sohre W H Steele, Buck, Baracos, Dani Brittan, Carroll, NYork.
Sailed—Schra Mediator, Gage, Havana; Robt Caldwell, MacCornack, and M A Conaba, coomiss, a port in Cuba. J Weaver, Norris, and S B Wheeler, Lloyd, Wilmington, WO. 17th—Arrived, brig Francisco, Havana.
Sailed—Schl M B Mahone, Sosion.
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 27—Passed In, brig John Western Cardona.

ley, from Cardenas.

Faued out-Brigs Kennebec, for Savanuah; Water Witch, for Cuba; Jenuis Cushman, for Boston; schr Willie, for Hatagas. FALL RIVER, Feb 25-Arrived, schr Hampton, Staples MALL RIVER, Peb 28—Arrived, schr Hampton, Staples, Elizabethport, Peb 28—Arrived, and sailed, eteacahip (Hollaffer, Peb 28)—Arrived, and sailed, eteacahip (Chenapenke, Nyork for Portland, brig R B Geys, New de lescot for Rosson; schra Albert I. Butler, inagua for de; il Graham, Baltimore for Portland, MEW ORLEANS, Feb 22—Arrived, steamship Lodons, Howey, Nyork, Below, ships Rochester, closeling, from Baltimus borris, Morris, from Liverpool; bark Fellos Plras dello, Todgeo, from Meastns; briga Amos Mohert, Doge from Matagnas; flusanna Gey, Kequisquiga, from Ciafquiga, schrs 8 A D Soudder, Keboe, from Rustab Island; Frank Palmer, from Sagus.

dello, Joseph von saca, tree ands a trace, bear from Matagras; dissama (8); Agiasquas, from Cighigeda; sohrs S & D Studiec, Keboe, from Rustan Island; Frank Palmer, from Sagua.

Chared Sagua.

Chared Sagua.

Chared Sagua S

Achr Engene. Hawes, Baitmore.

Cleared. Sohr George & Emir. Rarre. NYork.

Cleared. Sohr George & Emir. Rarre. NYork.

PROVIDENCE, Fon h. - & elect. sohr Etta M Story. Kelly.

Norfolk: Harriet, Crowley. Elizabethport.

RICHNOND, Fee 22 - Arrived, sain Logram. Oxner.

NAM FRANCISCO, Feb 27 - Arrived, ship Golden Gate.

Swinton, Liverpool, 190 dars passage.

NAVANNAH, Feb 21 Below. ship Norcus, Miller, from Firmonth. E. for order.

NAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—Book.
Flymonth, E., for orderer.
Gleared—Ship, Victory, Cushing, Liverpoel; Brig Marie,
White, Bryant, Si Mary's River to lead for Trididad; ship
Naggie D Maraten, Marstep, Matanzas; Fred Walton, Rich
do; Susan, B Frankin, Moore, Jacksontville to lead for Matan
York; Moses B Bramball, Morchead City to load for Matan Sailed Schr Marian Draper, Meady, Port Heury, Fia, to load for NYGE.

Sailed Schr Marian Draper, Meady, Port Heury, Fia, to load for NYGE, hallow, Fab 24 Arrived, schra Flora A Newcomb, Gerbaum, Fauler, W R Page, Mallock, NYork; Commune, Parry, and G W Kimball Jr, Hall, Rockland for do.

Died. SMITH.—On Sunday, February 27, MARY BLLA SMITH, daughter of David and Ellen R. Smith, agod 2 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The funeral service will take place at the regidence of her parents, No. 30 Jenes street, on Tugaday affarnoon, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Westchaster.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

A.—Phalon's Vitalia, Although Transparon and colories, will derive gray hair to the exact shade were phone it began to fade. Among the triumphs of foliochemistry it stands pre-eminest. It is clear and evect smelling and its bains already is a "household word."

Ratchelor's Hair Dyc-The Bost is the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-nebus Factory is Song street. Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.- Hold applied at his wig and coalp factory, No. 6 Aster House.

Jayne's Expectorant is Both a Palliative and curative to all long Complaints, Bronchitts, &c. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Coids, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Reid averywhere. Hoyal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubleons and all kinds of Gold and Silves. AVLOR & Co., Bankers, 18 Wall street, N. Y.

Rheamation, Serofain, decretor Most Hartantinker Sura con Rivers and River and Real Baldan of the